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GREGORY A. CAMPBELL
1257 LOM0BARD STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94109

EXAMINER

HONEYCUTT, KRISTINA B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

DATE MAILED: 08/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/809,117	Applicant(s) CAMPBELL ET AL.	
	Examiner Kristina B. Honeycutt	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 March 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) * | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>06/25/2001</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application filed March 15, 2001; I.D.S. filed March 15, 2001.
2. Claims 1-35 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 22, 23, 27, 33, 34 and 35 are independent claims.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

4. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the phrase "and the" is repeated on page 13, line 11.

Appropriate correction is required.

5. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 12-13, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30 and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent 6209009).

Regarding independent claim 1, Schwartz discloses a method for displaying text comprising:

- accessing a document comprising a body of text interspersed with terminal characters and which can be separated into a sequence of text groupings (col. 3, lines 3-5, 46-50; col. 8, lines 45-47; col. 9, lines 19-21 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises accessing a document since structured information that includes text and “terminal” characters is loaded and

in order to be loaded, it was accessed and the text includes “groupings” of elements);

- retrieving an initial text grouping from the document (col. 6, lines 42-45 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises retrieving an initial text grouping since the first “group” is selected and displayed and the text was retrieved in order to be displayed);
- setting the initial text grouping as a present text grouping (col. 5, lines 51-55 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises setting the initial “text grouping” as “present text grouping”);
- displaying the present text grouping to a user for a respective display duration, wherein the display duration is configurable by the user (col. 6, lines 42-45; col. 7, lines 63-67; col. 8, lines 1-3 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises displaying the “present text grouping” for a “duration configurable by the user”);
- responsive to not retrieving a terminal character, retrieving an immediately subsequent text grouping from the document (col. 10, lines 53-63; col. 11, lines 62-65 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises retrieving an “immediately subsequent text grouping” in response to not retrieving a “terminal” character);
- setting the immediately subsequent text grouping as the present grouping (col. 10, lines 57-62 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention

comprises setting the “immediately subsequent text grouping” as the “present grouping”); and

- repeating the displaying the present text grouping, retrieving an immediately subsequent text grouping, and setting the immediately subsequent text grouping until a terminal character is retrieved (col. 11, lines 45-55, 62-65 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises repeating displaying the “present text grouping,” retrieving an “immediately subsequent text grouping,” and setting the “immediately subsequent text grouping” until a “terminal” character is retrieved).

Regarding dependent claim 4, Schwartz discloses the method of Claim 1 further comprising:

- displaying the text in a text player (col. 6, lines 42-45 - as demonstrated in the cited text, a text player is disclosed since Schwartz discloses displaying the text in a display screen and automatically playing the text).

Regarding dependent claim 6, Schwartz discloses the method of Claim 1, wherein

- the terminal character comprises an end of text (col. 5, lines 10-11; col. 9, lines 19-21 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises the “terminal” character comprising an end of text).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Schwartz discloses the method of Claim 1, wherein

- the display duration incorporates an excessive character delay (col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 7, lines 1-2 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the display “duration” incorporates “excessive character” delay).

Regarding dependent claim 12, Schwartz discloses the method of Claim 1, wherein

- the display duration incorporates a text delay (col. 11, lines 17-22 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the display “duration” incorporates a “text” delay).

Regarding dependent claim 13, Schwartz discloses the method of Claim 1 further comprising:

- receiving a forward text grouping command from the user (col. 6, lines 50-53 - as demonstrated in the cited text, a “forward text grouping command” is received from the user); and
- advancing to a text grouping which is not immediately subsequent to the present text grouping (col. 6, lines 50-59 - as demonstrated in the cited text, a “text grouping” not immediately subsequent to the “present text grouping” is advanced to).

Regarding dependent claim 19, Schwartz discloses the method of Claim 1 further comprising:

- receiving a stop command from the user (col. 11, lines 20-22 - as demonstrated in the cited text, a “stop” command is received from the user); and

- stopping the displaying of the present text grouping (col. 11, lines 20-22 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the “present text grouping” is stopped).

Regarding independent claim 22, Schwartz discloses a method comprising:

- responsive to a command received from a user, retrieving a body of text from a document, the body of text comprising a sequence of textual elements, wherein at least a portion of the textual elements are terminal characters (col. 3, lines 1-7; col. 8, lines 45-48; col. 9, lines 19-21 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises retrieving “a body” of text upon user command since structured information that includes text and “terminal” characters is loaded when a new screen is displayed and in order to be loaded, the text was retrieved);
- dividing the sequence of textual elements into strings of sequential text groupings, wherein each string ends with a terminal character, and each text grouping comprises at least one textual element (col. 3, lines 46-50; col. 9, lines 19-21 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the text is “divided” into “strings of sequential text” elements that include text and “terminal” characters); and
- for each string, separately displaying to the user for a respective display period each text grouping of the string in sequence until the terminal character of the string is reached, wherein a duration of display periods is configurable by the user (col. 7, lines 63-67; col. 8, lines 1-3; col. 10, lines 53-63 - as demonstrated in the cited text, each “string” is displayed to the user for a “respective display

period" until the "terminal" character is reached and the "duration of display periods" is configurable by the user).

Regarding independent claim 23, Schwartz discloses a method for retrieving text for display on an electronic device, the method comprising:

- receiving a data stream from a document source, the data stream comprising a body of text interspersed with terminal characters and which can be separated into a sequence of text groupings (col. 3, lines 1-7, 46-50; col. 8, lines 45-48; col. 9, lines 19-21 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises receiving a "data stream" that includes text and "terminal" characters that can be "separated" into "sequence of text groupings" since Schwartz discloses the "data" displayed and it must be received in order to be displayed);
- generating an initial text grouping from the received data stream (col. 6, lines 42-45 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises generating an "initial text grouping" since the "initial group" is selected and displayed and the "text grouping" was generated in order to be displayed);
- setting the initial text grouping as a present text grouping (col. 5, lines 51-55 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises setting the initial "text grouping" as "present text grouping");
- displaying the present text grouping to a user for a respective display duration on an electronic device's display (col. 4, lines 55-58; col. 6, lines 42-45; col. 7, lines 63-67; col. 8, lines 1-3 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention

comprises displaying the “present text grouping” for a “respective display duration” on an electronic device’s display);

- responsive to not receiving a terminal character, generating an immediately subsequent text grouping from the data stream (col. 10, lines 53-63; col. 11, lines 62-65 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises “generating” an “immediately subsequent text grouping” in response to not “receiving” a “terminal” character);
- setting the immediately subsequent text grouping as the present text grouping (col. 10, lines 57-62 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises setting the “immediately subsequent text grouping” as the “present grouping”); and
- repeating the displaying the present text grouping, generating an immediately subsequent text grouping, and setting the immediately subsequent text grouping until a terminal character is received (col. 11, lines 45-55, 62-65 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises repeating displaying the “present text grouping,” “generating” an “immediately subsequent text grouping,” and setting the “immediately subsequent text grouping” until a “terminal” character is “received”).

Regarding dependent claim 25, Schwartz discloses the method of Claim 23, wherein

- the display duration is configurable by the user (col. 7, lines 63-67; col. 8, lines 1-3 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises the “display duration” is “configurable by the user”).

Regarding independent claim 27, Schwartz discloses a text delivery system comprising:

- a text player operable to retrieve a text grouping from a document source and display the text grouping in a display for a respective display duration configurable by a user (col. 6, lines 42-45; col. 7, lines 63-67; col. 8, lines 1-3 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises a “text player” for “retrieving a text grouping” and displaying the “text grouping” in a display for a “respective display duration” “configurable by a user” since Schwartz discloses displaying and automatically playing the text in a display screen and in order for text to be displayed and played, the text has to be retrieved),
- the text player further operable to, in response to not retrieving a terminal character, retrieve an immediately subsequent text grouping from the document source and display the immediately subsequent text grouping in the display for a respective display duration by replacing the previously displayed text grouping (col. 7, lines 24-27; col. 10, lines 53-63; col. 11, lines 45-55, 62-65 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises “retrieving” an “immediately subsequent text grouping” in response to not “retrieving” a “terminal” character and displaying the “immediately subsequent text grouping” in

the display for a “respective display duration” by “replacing” the “previously displayed text grouping”).

Regarding dependent claim 30, Schwartz discloses the system of claim 27, wherein

- the display is on an electronic device (col. 4, lines 55-58 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises the display on an “electronic device”).

Regarding independent claim 33, Schwartz discloses a computer-readable storage medium having stored thereon computer instructions that, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to:

- access a document comprising a body of text interspersed with terminal characters and which can be separated into a sequence of text groupings (col. 3, lines 3-5, 46-50; col. 8, lines 45-47; col. 9, lines 19-21 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for accessing a document since Schwartz discloses structured information, including text with “groupings” of elements and “terminal” characters, is loaded and in order to be loaded, instructions for accessing the text must be present);
- retrieve an initial text grouping from the document (col. 6, lines 42-45 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for retrieving an initial text grouping since Schwartz discloses the first “group” is

selected and displayed and instructions for retrieving the text must be present in order for the text to be displayed);

- set the initial text grouping as a present text grouping (col. 5, lines 51-55 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for setting the text since Schwartz discloses setting the initial “text grouping” as “present text grouping” and instructions must be present in order for the text to be set);
- display the present text grouping to a user for a respective display duration, wherein the display duration is configurable by the user (col. 6, lines 42-45; col. 7, lines 63-67; col. 8, lines 1-3 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for displaying the text and configuring the duration since Schwartz discloses displaying the “present text grouping” for a “duration configurable by the user” and instructions must be present in order for the text to be displayed and the duration to be configured);
- in response to not retrieving a terminal character, retrieve an immediately subsequent text grouping from the document (col. 10, lines 53-63; col. 11, lines 62-65 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for retrieving the text since Schwartz discloses retrieving an “immediately subsequent text grouping” in response to not retrieving a “terminal” character and instructions must be present in order for text to be retrieved);
- set the immediately subsequent text grouping as the present grouping (col. 10, lines 57-62 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises

instructions for setting the text since Schwartz discloses setting the “immediately subsequent text grouping” as the “present grouping” and instructions must be present in order for text to be set); and

- repeat the display the present text grouping, retrieve an immediately subsequent text grouping, and set the immediately subsequent text grouping until a terminal character is retrieved (col. 11, lines 45-55, 62-65 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for repeating the operations since Schwartz discloses repeating displaying the “present text grouping,” retrieving an “immediately subsequent text grouping,” and setting the “immediately subsequent text grouping” until a “terminal” character is retrieved and instructions must be present in order for the text to be retrieved and displayed until a terminal character is reached).

Regarding independent claim 34, Schwartz discloses a computer-readable storage medium having stored thereon computer instructions that, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to:

- in response to a user command, retrieve a body of text from a document, the body of text comprising a sequence of textual elements, wherein at least a portion of the textual elements are terminal characters (col. 3, lines 1-7; col. 8, lines 45-48; col. 9, lines 19-21 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for retrieving text since Schwartz discloses structured information, including text with “groupings” of elements and “terminal”

characters, is loaded and in order for the text to be loaded, instructions for retrieving the text must be present);

- divide the sequence of textual elements into strings of sequential text groupings, wherein each string ends with a terminal character, and each text grouping comprises at least one textual element (col. 3, lines 46-50; col. 9, lines 19-21 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for dividing the text since Schwartz discloses the text is “divided” into “strings of sequential text” elements that include text and “terminal” characters and instructions must be present to divide the text); and
- for each string, separately display to the user for a respective display period each text grouping of the string in sequence until the terminal character of the string is reached, wherein a duration of display periods is configurable by the user (col. 7, lines 63-67; col. 8, lines 1-3; col. 10, lines 53-63 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for displaying text and configuring duration since Schwartz discloses each “string” is displayed to the user for a “respective display period” until the “terminal” character is reached and the “duration of display periods” is configurable by the user and instructions must be present to display the text until a terminal character is reached and configure the display duration).

Regarding independent claim 35 Schwartz discloses a text player system comprises computer instructions that, when executed by a computer, cause the computer to:

- receive a data stream from a document source, the data stream comprising a body of text interspersed with terminal characters and which can be separated into a sequence of text groupings (col. 3, lines 1-7, 46-50; col. 8, lines 45-48; col. 9, lines 19-21 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for receiving text since Schwartz discloses displaying a “data stream” that includes text and “terminal” characters that can be “separated” into “sequence of text groupings” and in order for the text to be displayed, instructions for retrieving the text must be present);
- generate an initial text grouping from the received data stream (col. 6, lines 42-45 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for generating text since Schwartz discloses generating an “initial text grouping” since the “initial group” is selected and displayed and instructions for generating the text must be present in order for the “text grouping” to be displayed);
- set the initial text grouping as a present text grouping (col. 5, lines 51-55 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for setting the text since Schwartz discloses setting the initial “text grouping” as “present text grouping” and instructions must be present in order for the text to be set);
- display the present text grouping to a user for a respective display duration on an electronic device's display (col. 4, lines 55-58; col. 6, lines 42-45; col. 7, lines 63-67; col. 8, lines 1-3 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for displaying text since Schwartz discloses displaying the

“present text grouping” for a “respective display duration” on an electronic device’s display and instructions must be present in order for text to be displayed);

- responsive to not receiving a terminal character, generate an immediately subsequent text grouping from the data stream (col. 10, lines 53-63; col. 11, lines 62-65 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for generating text since Schwartz discloses “generating” an “immediately subsequent text grouping” in response to not “receiving” a “terminal” character and instructions must be present in order for text to be generated);
- set the immediately subsequent text grouping as the present text grouping (col. 10, lines 57-62 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for setting the text since Schwartz discloses setting the “immediately subsequent text grouping” as the “present grouping” and instructions must be present in order for text to be set); and
- repeat the display the present text grouping, generate an immediately subsequent text grouping, and set the immediately subsequent text grouping until a terminal character is received (col. 11, lines 45-55, 62-65 - as demonstrated in the cited text, the disclosed invention comprises instructions for repeating the operations since Schwartz discloses repeating the display the “present text grouping,” “generating” an “immediately subsequent text grouping,” and setting the “immediately subsequent text grouping” until a “terminal” character is

“received” and instructions must be present in order for the text to be retrieved and displayed until a terminal character is reached).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent 6209009) and “Visual Search and Reading of Rapid Serial Presentations of Letter Strings, Words, and Text, 1982,” herein referred to as Juola et al.

Regarding dependent claim 2, Schwartz does not teach each text grouping consists of one to three textual elements. Juola et al. discloses one to three “textual elements” displayed (p.222, lines 26-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Juola et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the textual elements displayed as taught by Schwartz (col. 5, lines 45-50) to include one to three textual elements taught by Juola et al., because users recall about three words in a sequence, as taught by Juola et al. (p.218, lines 45-49). It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because users would retain more of the text that is displayed.

8. Claims 3 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent 6209009) and Van de Lavoir (U.S. Patent 5408603).

Regarding dependent claim 3, Schwartz does not teach the terminal character is dependent on a user command. Van de Lavoir discloses terminal "characters" are dependent on the user (col. 10, lines 46-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Van de Lavoir before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal character taught by Schwartz (col. 9, lines 19-21) to include the terminal character dependent on the user as taught by Van de Lavoir, because Schwartz teaches increasing user comfort (col. 8, lines 2-3) and having the terminal characters dependent on the user would increase the user's comfort with the text display.

Regarding dependent claim 24, Schwartz does not teach a user command determining the terminal character. Van de Lavoir discloses terminal "characters" are determined by the user (col. 10, lines 46-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Van de Lavoir before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal character taught by Schwartz (col. 9, lines 19-21) to include the user determining the terminal character as taught by Van de Lavoir, because Schwartz teaches increasing user comfort (col. 8, lines 2-3) and allowing the user to determine the terminal characters would increase the user's comfort with the text display.

9. Claims 5 and 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent 6209009) and Yuen (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0054073).

Regarding dependent claim 5, applicant claims the terminal character comprises an end of sentence. Schwartz discloses the “terminal” character indicates the end of text (col. 5, lines 10-11; col. 9, lines 19-21). Schwartz does not teach the terminal character comprises an end of sentence. Yuen discloses a sentence is text (p.2, para. 15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Yuen before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal character comprising the end of text taught by Schwartz to include text as a sentence as taught by Yuen, because Schwartz teaches the “terminal” character indicates the end of text (col. 5, lines 10-11; col. 9, lines 19-21) and Yuen teaches that a sentence is text (p.2, para. 15).

Regarding dependent claim 7, applicant claims the terminal character comprises an end of page. Schwartz discloses the “terminal” character indicates the end of long text (col. 5, lines 10-11; col. 9, lines 19-21). Schwartz does not teach the terminal character comprises an end of page. Yuen discloses a page is a large text segment (p.2, para. 15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Yuen before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal character comprising the end of text taught by Schwartz to include text as a

page as taught by Yuen, because Schwartz teaches the “terminal” character indicates the end of long text (col. 5, lines 10-11; col. 9, lines 19-21) and Yuen teaches that a page is a large text segment(p.2, para. 15).

Regarding dependent claim 8, applicant claims the terminal character comprises an end of chapter. Schwartz discloses the “terminal” character indicates the end of long text (col. 5, lines 10-11; col. 9, lines 19-21). Schwartz does not teach the terminal character comprises an end of chapter. Yuen discloses a chapter is a large text segment(p.2, para. 15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Yuen before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal character comprising the end of text taught by Schwartz to include text as a chapter as taught by Yuen, because Schwartz teaches the “terminal” character indicates the end of text (col. 5, lines 10-11; col. 9, lines 19-21) and Yuen teaches that a chapter is a large text segment(p.2, para. 15).

10. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent 6209009) and Mclan (U.S. Patent 6130968).

Regarding dependent claim 10, Schwartz does not teach the display duration incorporates a minor punctuation delay. Schwartz discloses delays (col. 11, lines 20-22). Mclan discloses a punctuation delay when commas, semicolons or similar punctuation are displayed (col. 6, lines 43-52). It would have been obvious to one of

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ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Mclan before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the delay taught by Schwartz to include punctuation delays as taught by Mclan, because a punctuation delay provides proper rhythm and adheres to a natural reading pattern and original placement of text, as taught by Mclan (col. 6, lines 43-52). It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because the method for displaying text would resemble a natural reading pattern which would appeal to more users and increase the usefulness of the display of text.

Regarding dependent claim 11, Schwartz does not teach the display duration incorporates a major punctuation delay. Schwartz discloses delays (col. 11, lines 20-22). Mclan discloses a punctuation delay when periods, question marks or similar punctuation are displayed (col. 6, lines 43-52). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Mclan before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the delay taught by Schwartz to include punctuation delays as taught by Mclan, because a punctuation delay provides proper rhythm and adheres to a natural reading pattern and original placement of text, as taught by Mclan (col. 6, lines 43-52). It would have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because the method for displaying text would resemble a natural reading pattern which would appeal to more users and increase the usefulness of the display of text.

11. Claims 14-18, 20-21 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent 6209009) and Krause et al. (U.S. Patent 6154757).

Regarding dependent claim 14, Schwartz does not teach receiving a backward text grouping command from the user and returning to a text grouping which precedes the present text grouping. Krause discloses a "backward text grouping" command received from the user because the command must be received since the user is returned to previously viewed locations (col. 9, lines 54-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Krause before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the functions taught by Schwartz to include the "backward text grouping" command as taught by Krause, because the ability to return to previously viewed text would increase the usefulness of displaying text to the user since the user would be able to review previously read text if the need arose while viewing other text.

Regarding dependent claim 15, Schwartz does not teach the subsequent text grouping is a beginning textual element of a previous sentence and the user command is a back sentence command. Krause discloses the user advancing text display to sentences and pages (col. 10, lines 33-36). Krause further teaches a previous page command returning to a previous page (col. 16, lines 25-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Krause

before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the functions taught by Schwartz to include the "backward sentence" command as taught by Krause, because Krause teaches returning to sentences and pages and a previous page command (col. 10, lines 33-36; col. 16, lines 25-30) and it would have been advantageous to implement a previous sentence command for easier access for returning to a previous sentence and it would increase the usefulness of displaying text to the user since the user would be able to review previously read sentences if the need arose while viewing other sentences.

Regarding dependent claim 16, Schwartz does not teach the subsequent text grouping is a beginning textual element of a subsequent sentence and the user command is a forward sentence command. Krause discloses the user advancing text display to sentences and pages (col. 10, lines 33-36). Krause further teaches a next page command advancing to the next page (col. 16, lines 25-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Krause before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the functions taught by Schwartz to include the "forward sentence" command as taught by Krause, because Krause teaches advancing to sentences and pages and a next page command (col. 10, lines 33-36; col. 16, lines 25-30) and it would have been advantageous to implement a next sentence command for easier access for advancing to the next sentence and it would increase the usefulness of displaying text to the user since the user would be able to view subsequent sentences if the need arose while viewing other sentences.

Regarding dependent claim 17, Schwartz does not teach the subsequent text grouping is a beginning textual element of a previous paragraph and the user command is a back paragraph command. Krause discloses the user advancing text display to paragraphs and pages (col. 10, lines 33-36). Krause further teaches a previous page command returning to a previous page (col. 16, lines 25-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Krause before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the functions taught by Schwartz to include the "backward paragraph" command as taught by Krause, because Krause teaches returning to paragraphs and pages and a previous page command (col. 10, lines 33-36; col. 16, lines 25-30) and it would have been advantageous to implement a previous paragraph command for easier access for returning to a previously viewed paragraph and it would increase the usefulness of displaying text to the user since the user would be able to review previously read paragraphs if the need arose while viewing other paragraphs.

Regarding dependent claim 18, Schwartz does not teach the subsequent text grouping is a beginning textual element of a subsequent paragraph and the user command is a forward paragraph command. Krause discloses the user advancing text display to paragraphs and pages (col. 10, lines 33-36). Krause further teaches a next page command advancing to the next page (col. 16, lines 25-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Krause

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before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the functions taught by Schwartz to include the "forward paragraph" command as taught by Krause, because Krause teaches advancing to paragraphs and pages and a next page command (col. 10, lines 33-36; col. 16, lines 25-30) and it would have been advantageous to implement a next paragraph command for easier access for advancing to the next paragraph and it would increase the usefulness of displaying text to the user since the user would be able to view subsequent paragraphs if the need arose while viewing other paragraphs.

Regarding dependent claim 20, Schwartz does not teach the display duration is increased by an extended display factor responsive to receiving a re-read slow command. Krause discloses the display duration is increased by user command and text can be "re-read" (col. 10, lines 33-36; col. 16, lines 25-30; col. 20, lines 54-58; col. 21, lines 55-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Krause before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display duration taught by Schwartz (col. 7, line 67; col. 8, lines 1-3) to include increasing the display duration responsive to receiving a "re-read slow" command as taught by Krause, because Krause teaches returning to text (col. 10, lines 33-36; col. 16, lines 25-30) and increasing the display duration (col. 20, lines 54-58; col. 21, lines 55-59) and it would have been advantageous to implement a re-read slow command for easier access for returning to previously read text. It would also have been advantageous to one of ordinary skill to utilize such combination because Schwartz teaches increasing user comfort (col. 8, lines 2-3) and having a command for

re-reading text with the slower speed, as taught by Krause (col. 20, lines 54-58; col. 21, lines 55-59), would increase the user's comfort with the text display.

Regarding dependent claim 21, Schwartz does not teach the immediately subsequent text grouping is retrieved responsive to receiving a forward word command from the user. Krause discloses displaying text word-by-word on user command (col. 22, lines 13-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Krause before him at the time the invention was made, to modify forward commands taught by Schwartz (col. 6, lines 50-59) to include retrieving text upon receiving a "forward word" command as taught by Krause, because Krause teaches advancing to the subsequent word upon user command and it would have been advantageous to utilize such combination because Schwartz teaches increasing user comfort (col. 8, lines 2-3) and having the ability to move to the next word, as taught by Krause (col. 22, lines 13-26), would increase the user's comfort with the text display and it would allow for easier access to subsequent text.

Regarding dependent claim 26, Schwartz does not teach delivering an audible representation of the present text grouping through at least one speaker coupled to the electronic device. Krause discloses an audible representation being "delivered" for the present "text grouping" through a speaker (col. 6, lines 21-23; col. 22, lines 47-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Krause before him at the time the invention was made, to modify

functions taught by Schwartz to include delivering an audible representation of the present text grouping through a speaker as taught by Krause, because Krause teaches delivering an audible representation making efficient use of time otherwise not readily available (col. 23, lines 66-67; col. 24, lines 1-4) and it would have been advantageous to utilize such combination because Schwartz teaches increasing user comfort (col. 8, lines 2-3) and having the text read to the user, as taught by Krause (col. 22, lines 47-50), would increase the user's comfort with the text display.

12. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent 6209009) and Platner et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0049831).

Regarding dependent claim 28, Schwartz does not teach the text player and document source are remotely located. Platner discloses the "text player" and document source are remotely located since the document can be read and viewed from a remote location and a text player must be present in order for the document to be read and viewed (p.2, para. 32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Platner before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the Internet connection and network module taught by Schwartz (col. 4, lines 8-14; col. 8, lines 30-38) to include the "text player" and document source being remotely located as taught by Platner, because Platner teaches accessing remotely located information via a network or the Internet (p.2, para. 32) and

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Schwartz teaches a network and Internet connection (col. 4, lines 8-14; col. 8, lines 30-38) and it would have been advantageous to utilize such combination because Schwartz teaches increasing user comfort (col. 8, lines 2-3) and accessing the document and text player from a remote location would increase the user's comfort with the text display and the usefulness of the system since users could utilize the system from a broader range of locations.

Regarding dependent claim 29, Schwartz does not teach the display and text player are remotely located. Platner discloses the "text player" and display are remotely located since the document can be read and viewed from a remote location and a text player and display must be present in order for the document to be read and viewed (p.2, para. 32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Platner before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the Internet connection and network module taught by Schwartz (col. 4, lines 8-14; col. 8, lines 30-38) to include the "text player" and display being remotely located as taught by Platner, because Platner teaches accessing remotely located information via a network or the Internet (p.2, para. 32) and Schwartz teaches a network and Internet connection (col. 4, lines 8-14; col. 8, lines 30-38) and it would have been advantageous to utilize such combination because Schwartz teaches increasing user comfort (col. 8, lines 2-3) and accessing the display and text player from a remote location would increase the user's comfort with the text display and the usefulness of the system since users could utilize the system from a broader range of locations.

13. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent 6209009) and Buchkremer (U.S. Patent 5973807).

Regarding dependent claim 31, Schwartz does not teach the display comprising a hologram display. Buchkremer discloses a display comprising a hologram display (col. 1, lines 9-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Buchkremer before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display taught by Schwartz (col. 6, lines 42-45) to include the display comprising a hologram display as taught by Buchkremer, because Buchkremer teaches hologram displays being well-known in the art at the time of the invention and having the advantage over other displays for displaying moving scenes (col. 1, lines 9-14) and Schwartz teaches moving text (col. 7, lines 24-27).

14. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al. (U.S. Patent 6209009) and Ayres (U.S. Patent 6404333).

Regarding dependent claim 32, Schwartz does not teach the display comprises a "heads-up" display. Ayres discloses the display comprising a "heads-up" display (col. 2, lines 13-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Schwartz and Ayres before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the display taught by Schwartz (col. 6, lines 42-45) to include the display

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comprising a "heads-up" display as taught by Ayres, because Ayres teaches hologram displays allowing reading with minimal eye movement and minimal distraction (col. 2, lines 13-40) and Schwartz teaches increasing user comfort (col. 8, lines 2-3) and accessing the display with minimal eye movement and distraction would increase the user's comfort with the text display.

Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Device and a computer program for supporting reading of a text. (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0003428)
- Digital book educational amusement device (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0165880)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kristina B. Honeycutt whose telephone number is 571-272-4123. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5:00 Monday-Friday.

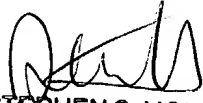
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 703-308-5465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-272-4124.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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KBH



STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER